

CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE
Week ending the 8th May 1886.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....	Baisakh 1293, B. S.
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
4	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	800	28th April 1886.
5	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto ...	700	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta ...	700	3rd May 1886.
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	102	30th April 1886.
8	"Bangabási"	Ditto ...	20,000	1st May 1886.
9	"Bháratbási"	Ditto ...	3,000	1st ditto.
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Ditto ...	2,500	29th April 1886.
11	"Bheri and Kushadaha"	Ditto ...	.....	30th ditto.
12	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	302	4th May 1886.
13	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	26th April 1886.
14	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca ...	450	2nd May 1886.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	825	30th April 1886.
16	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly ...	500	
17	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	28th ditto.
18	"Kamalá"	Calcutta ...	.....
19	"Mussulman Bandhu"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....
20	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore ...	508	
21	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
22	"Nava Mediní"	Midnapore ...	.....	1st May 1886.
23	"Navavibhákar"	Calcutta ...	1,000	3rd ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	450	24th April 1886.
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	995	30th ditto.
26	"Pratikár"	Berhampore ...	600	30th ditto.
27	"Purva Bangabási"	Noakholly ...	.....
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	205	29th ditto.
29	"Sádharaní"	Calcutta ...	812	2nd ditto.
30	"Sahachar"	Ditto ...	500	28th April 1886.
31	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	2,350	3rd May 1886.
32	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	1st ditto.
33	"Sáptáhik"	Ditto ...	.....
34	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	400	1st ditto.
35	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	1st ditto.
36	"Srimanta Saudagár"	Calcutta ...	.....
37	"Sudhápán"	Ditto ...	.....
38	"Sulabha Samáchar"	Ditto ...	3,000	
39	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto ...	700	29th April 1886.
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik"	Calcutta ...	7,000	2nd to 6th May 1886.
41	"Samvád Prabhábar"	Ditto ...	200	1st to 7th ditto.
42	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	
43	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto ...	625	7th ditto.
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto ...	500	
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
45	"Kshatriya Pratika"	Patna ...	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
46	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
48	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	29th April 1886.
49	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	500	26th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	4,500	1st May 1886.
51	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta ...	250	30th April 1886.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	196	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	150	
55	"Al Punch"	Bankipore ...	.....	23rd ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
56	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
57	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	212	30th April and 1st to 3rd May 1886.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
58	"Taraka"	Cuttack ...	.....
59	"Shikshábandhu"	Ditto ...	.....
60	"Pradip"	Ditto ...	.....	April 1886.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
61	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack ...	200	24th ditto.
62	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore ...	205	22nd ditto.
63	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200	24th ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 26th April, says that it was not wise to show to the Russian officers who came to the Delhi Camp of Exercise the defences on the frontier.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
April 26th, 1886.

2. The *Sahachar*, of the 28th April, says that Mr. Macaulay is going with a large number of attendants to Thibet. It is sure that the people of Thibet will create a disturbance on seeing so many persons which will afford a pretext for a war with Thibet.

SAHACHAR,
April 28th, 1886.

3. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 29th April, observes, in reference to the prevalence of dacoities in Burmah, that more troops have been recently sent to that country to put down the dacoits. This will entail expenditure. It was for this, it seems, that the Secretary of State was opposed to the proposed severance of Burmah from the Indian Empire. The candour of the Secretary of State and the justice of the British Government are indeed commendable! The English have always had a knack of enjoying advantages at the expense of others. Now what the Editor would like to ask is, does not the Government feel ashamed to think that with all its efforts it has not been yet able to put down a handful of dacoits?

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 29th, 1886.

4. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 29th April, does not think that 20,000 English troops will be able to restore order in Burmah. But there is one hope. The crops have been completely destroyed by the last war, consequently a terrible famine will occur in Burmah next year. The famine will render the English Government a greater service than its troops. Many Burmans will die of starvation and peace will be established in the country and the glory of English prowess will be known everywhere.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
April 29th, 1886.

5. The *Projá Bandhu*, of the 30th April, says that the construction of railways in Central Asia by Russia will be greatly obstructed if the English section of the Boundary Commission remains there, and so, unless they can be sent away, Russia will not find her opportunity. Russia is consolidating her power in Central Asia in such a way that it will be difficult to cope with her. Russians are trying their best to facilitate the mobilisation of their troops. If after all this the English do not attempt to conciliate the natives, their fate will be sealed. Unless the natives support them, hundreds of bayonets and guns will not help them in the least. They should not oppress and harass the natives any more.

PRAJA BANDHU,
April 30th, 1886.

6. The *Sanjivani*, of the 1st May, says that Lord Dufferin gave out that ten thousand troops would be quite sufficient to pacify Burmah. But now it appears that even twenty thousand are not sufficient for the purpose. It is rumoured that the furniture of Theebaw's palace will grace the Viceregal Lodge at Simla. The Viceroy will, no doubt, enjoy the trophies of his heroic achievements to his heart's content.

SANJIVANI,
May 1st, 1886.

7. The *Bangabási*, of the 1st May, says that the Burmese are creating disturbances both in Upper and in Lower Burmah. The police and the military are guarding vigilantly places like Rangoon and Mandalay. Four companies of soldiers have been despatched during the past week to Burmah from Madras and Bombay. There was a great conflagration in Mandalay on the 15th April. Twenty-two thousands of troops have not been able to do anything in Burmah. The Burmese are attacking the English everywhere. They have threatened even the capital

BANGABASI,
May 1st, 1886.

of British Burmah. They are killing men, burning villages, and attacking the English who do not venture to attack them. The English are burning those villages where the Burmese are taking shelter. The English troops are finding it difficult to maintain their position in Burmah. Government does not like the publication of the full details of the Burmese disturbances; but it is certain that the Burmese are shewing increasing courage. The English are sure to suffer greatly from diseases during the hot and the rainy season, and if cholera becomes epidemic, they will have to retire. Will Lord Dufferin remove public anxiety by telling what he will do at this crisis?

SAMAYA,
May 3rd, 1886.

8. The *Samaya*, of the 3rd March, says that the English pretended that they had conquered Burmah with a view to do justice to the Burmese people who were greatly oppressed by the Burmese Government. They thought themselves secure after capturing the King; but no sooner was the King made a captive than the people took up arms. War has broken out in Burmah simply because the English rule, it would seem, is beneficial to the people. Dacoities are being committed daily. The English can hold only the ground actually covered by their tents. No sooner do they remove these tents than the Burmese occupy the ground. The Viceroy said that the pacification of Burmah would require 30,000 troops, and that the task would last two or four years. But even the British possessions in Burmah seem to be in a state of rebellion. Where do the rebels get their arms from? France is never on good terms with England. The French are perhaps supplying the rebels with arms from Tonquin. China too wants to occupy Bhamo.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
May 3rd, 1886.

9. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 3rd May, says that their experience of the Afghan war and the Soudan war ought to have taught the authorities that occupation of Burmah would cause them great difficulties. But Lord Dufferin did not heed the lessons taught by those wars, and causelessly invaded Burmah. Europeans and Englishmen in particular dance with joy at the idea of foreign annexations. Lord Dalhousie perhaps more than any other Englishman found the greatest delight in annexations, and yet it was Lord Dalhousie who counselled against annexation of Burmah. But even that was not heeded by Lord Dufferin. There may be many reasons for Lord Dufferin's disregarding that lesson and that advice. One of these reasons may be that he has great confidence in his own abilities. Another reason may be that he had a very low opinion of the fighting qualities of the Burmese, and expected that the easy conquest of Burmah would lead to a flow of wealth from that country in the direction of India and England. So that it became clear to Lord Dufferin's mind that a measure which was thus calculated to please Englishmen, enhance his own reputation, enrich England and India, surprise Russians and alarm Indians ought to be undertaken without hesitation. The conquest of Burmah was, therefore, accomplished without delay. It caused great surprise to the people of India. But Lord Dufferin soon came to perceive that his calculations had been all wrong. The Burmese were found to be a brave people, and Theebaw was found to have been a popular ruler and far from a cruel tyrant. It was further found that there did not exist any very great facilities for commerce in Burmah. Burmah is now causing great difficulties to Government. Affairs in that country are gradually assuming the aspect which was witnessed in the Afghan war of 1841 and in the Soudan war. Lord Dufferin expected that the Burmese would be glad to get rid of Theebaw, but Theebaw's deposition has not induced them to lay down their arms, but has, on the contrary, led them to commit dacoities and oppression on British soldiers. After this, the Viceroy has successively deported Tenidah Mengyee, dismissed Burmese officials, and appointed British officials in their stead, and sent additional troops to put down the

insurgents. But all this has proved futile. It will not be easy to put down the Burmese by force, the more especially if China should cause any difficulties.

II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

10. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 26th April, says that it has seen coolie-recruiters standing near the Hooghly bridge take strangers who may request to be directed to the depôt and try to wilily send them to plantations. The police, though it knows these coolie-recruiters well, do not prevent them from deceiving persons in this manner. The writer desires that the Police Commissioner should warn policemen not to tolerate such things. When such is the case in Calcutta, there is no knowing what great oppression is committed in the mofussil.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
April 26th, 1886.

11. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 29th April, says that the police is becoming more and more worthless. Tantia is still freely passing before the eyes of the police of the Central Provinces. Thefts and dacoities are on the increase on all sides. The police has not been able to find any clue to some murders which recently took place in Calcutta. For some time repeated thefts in the post office have been heard of. It is said that one of the persons whom the police detected for theft in the post office committed suicide by throwing himself into the river while in the custody of the police. The writer is not sure whether the police is only worthless or has some more serious defect. An enquiry is greatly necessary into the matter.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
April 29th, 1886.

12. The *Bangabási*, of the 1st May, says that Laluram Pande, after being pronounced innocent, applied to the Lieutenant-Governor to be reinstated in his appointment; but the Lieutenant-Governor says that he cannot re-open the question. These are the cases for which the fair fame of the English for justice is being tarnished in this country.

BANGABASI,
May 1st, 1886.

13. A correspondent of the *Nava Medini*, of the 1st May, complains of the inefficiency of the Ghattal Police, and gives two instances to prove the truth of the complaint. The dead body of one Gobinda Bhandari, a faithful servant of the Mohant of Baikunthpore on the road road cess leading from Ghattal to that place, was found on the 13th April in a pond called Kabari pukur. It is said that the faithless wife of Govinda has murdered him. But the Dadpore Police has not been able to trace the offender. A dead body was seen hanging one day at Kushpota about a mile from Ghattal; but in this case also the offender has not been traced. The police officers should not busy themselves merely with making remarks and asking explanations. The local public is under the impression that had Babu Issur Chundra Datta undertaken the investigation the offenders would have been traced by this time.

NAVA MEDINI,
May 1st, 1886.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

14. The *Paridarshak*, of the 24th April, is glad to notice that the case of the grass-cutter of the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet *versus* the Postal Overseer, noticed in paragraph 36 of our Report for the week ending the 17th April, has been dismissed. Isan Babu, to whom the case was made over, has done justice.

PARIDARSHAK,
April 24th, 1886.

SANJIVANI,
May 1st, 1886.

15. The *Sanjivani*, of the 1st May, in noticing the case of Jogendranath Ghosh *versus* Mr. Cleveland, and the rejection of the appeal by the Judge of Midnapore, says that the appeal has been rejected because an English boy whipped a Bengali boy. But can the Judge say what would have happened if a Bengali boy had beaten an English boy? If justice is administered in this way in courts, Bengalis will be obliged to take the law into their own hands. The people are losing confidence in the courts of justice owing to the misconduct of civilians. Already an impression is gaining ground among the people that justice will never be done in this country in a case between natives and Europeans. Such an impression is not good for the English Government.

NAVA MEDINI,
May 1st, 1886.

16. The *Nava Medini*, of the 1st May, says that the Sessions Judge of Midnapore has refused to admit the appeal in the case of Jogendranath Ghosh *versus* the son of Mr. Cleveland on three grounds, namely—(1) that provocation was given to the accused; (2) it is a case between two boys; (3) the hurt was of a very slight nature. The writer does not understand how the Judge could infer that there was provocation. When both the parties are boys the punishment may be less; but the Indian Penal Code nowhere provides that a juvenile offender is to be considered as no offender. The hurt may have been of a very slight nature, but unless the complainant had thought himself insulted and aggrieved, he would not have come to demand justice. When a haughty European lad gets no punishment by whipping another lad of respectable birth even on appeal, his haughtiness and impudence are sure to increase. The Judge should have taken this into his consideration before refusing to admit the appeal.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
May 4th, 1886.

17. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 4th May, says that the young European Magistrate of Raniganj, not satisfied with abusing the natives on the slightest occasion, has commenced to beat them. This haughty youth should be checked in the course of his whimsical career.

(d)—Education.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
April 29th, 1886.

18. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 29th April, says that the decision of Government that the scholarships of those agricultural scholars who will study other subjects than agriculture will be discontinued is not unjust. But these scholars are compelled to learn subjects like law, because Government makes no provision for them. Education, if it cannot be turned to use, is unprofitable.

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 29th, 1886.

19. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 29th April, advocates the establishment of technical schools in Bengal, and hopes that, in establishing such schools, Government will not act in a niggardly spirit.

SANJIVANI,
May 1st, 1886.

20. The *Sanjivani*, of the 1st May, is sorry to hear that Baboo Atul Krishna Rai, who is an eminent agricultural scholar, has been obliged to join his old post as Professor of the Cuttack College for want of a better post. In an agricultural country like Bengal, Government is doing nothing to utilise the services of these scholars. An agricultural school cannot be established in Calcutta, so the writer asks Government to establish one in its vicinity and appoint the successful agricultural scholars as teachers of the institution.

21. The same paper says that Government has made a rule that the State scholarships will be given to graduates under 21 years of age. Mahomedans complain that this rule will virtually exclude them from the benefit of these scholarships for they have to study Arabic and Persian up to the 12th year of their life, and so they are not expected to pass the B. A. examination at 21. Under such circumstances, they have prayed that the age limit may be raised to 25. The writer has no objection to the raising of the standard of age.

SANJIVANI.
May 1st, 1886.

The State Scholarships.

22. The same paper is glad to hear that Government intends to open some technical schools in Bengal. If this be true, the Government of Bengal will deserve the heartiest thanks of the people.

SANJIVANI.

Technical education.

23. The *Bangabási*, of the 1st May, says that all agitations are not useless. Last year the students of the Medical College moved the Syndicate to mitigate the rigour of the rules for their examination. Though the Syndicate rejected their prayer, yet they felt that these rules were rather hard, and so they have revised these rules. They have exempted unsuccessful candidates in the final examination from attending the hospital. They have made the L. M. S. examination a little easier. Candidates for the L. M. S. examination will not have to study so many subjects as the candidates for the M. B. examination.

BANGABASI,
May 1st, 1886.

The Medical College examination.

24. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 1st May, says that the Secretary of State for India has recorded a resolution that if a Bengal agricultural scholar studies law in England his scholarship will be stopped. The writer thinks that this resolution is just, but no one would complain of such a resolution if the Secretary of State could point out a career to these scholars as agriculturalists in India. How are they to acquire their livelihood if they do not study for professions that will bring them money?

BHARAT BASI,
May 1st 1886.

Bengali agricultural scholars in England.

25. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 3rd May, says that Government is very angry because the agricultural scholars study other subjects than agriculture, and has ruled that the scholarships of those who will do so will be stopped. The writer says that Government would not provide the passed students of the Cirencester College with any employment, and yet impose such hard conditions upon them. It is better that the scholarships should be abolished. The conduct of the Bengal Government is gradually exciting hatred in the writer's mind.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
May 3rd, 1886.

The agricultural scholars.

26. The same paper refers to the petition submitted by the National Mahomedan Association to the Lieutenant-Governor, stating that, under the rule made by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, under which the State scholarships will be awarded to those alone who will pass the M. A. examination or the B. A. examination with honours with the greatest credit, Mussulmans will have no chance of obtaining those scholarships, and praying that provision should be made for the acceptance of the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction in the matter of awarding these scholarships. The writer says that he does not think that this unjust prayer should be granted.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

Mussulmans and the State Scholarships.

27. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 4th May, has been greatly disappointed to find that one student only has got an Upper Primary scholarship from the Pachandi school, though another at least was qualified to get one, having stood second in the list of successful candidates in the district. Even in the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Scholarship examinations

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
May 4th, 1886.

Students of the Pachandi school.

two students have been seen to get scholarships from the same school. Why has the rule been made more strict in the case of the Upper Primary examination?

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

SABACHAR,
April 28th, 1886.

28. The *Sabachar*, of the 28th April, referring to the proposal to establish two slaughter-houses in Calcutta, one near Cornwallis Square and another near St. James's Square, says that it does not see any necessity for the establishment of these slaughter-houses in the Hindu quarters of Calcutta, where the majority of the inhabitants are Hindus. The demand for meat has been hitherto supplied by the Municipal Market. Cannot that demand be supplied any longer by that market? The majority of the Municipal Commissioners are Hindus. Why then is such a wrong thing going to be done?

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 29th, 1886.

29. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 29th April, says that the *Englishman* may predict the failure of self-government in Bengal, because it is always anxious to please Sir Rivers Thompson. But it is a fact that in the Central Provinces, which are behind Bengal in civilization, Local Self-Government has already, owing to the sympathetic co-operation of the local officials, begun to bear good fruit. In Bengal unfortunately the Lieutenant-Governor is a great enemy of the measure, and it is because of his hostility that Bengalis are not able, in spite of strenuous exertions, to meet with as much success as could be wished in connection with self-government.

BHARAT BASI,
May 1st, 1886.

30. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 1st May, says that the Hindu Commissioners, who thought of immortalising themselves by the establishment of slaughter-houses in the Hindu quarters of the town, have been opposed by the rate-payers, at the head of whom stands the name of Babu Durga Charan Lahā. The writer hopes that Mr. Harrison will not listen to the boy Commissioners, but will abandon the proposal. Otherwise the rate-payers will be obliged to go up to Government—a thing which is not desirable.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
May 3rd, 1886.

31. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 3rd May, says that the results of Municipal Self-Government during the last year are hopeful. The working of the system of Municipal Self-Government has satisfied the officials. Had the power of Municipal Self-Government been given in full measure, the result would have been still more satisfactory. The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs has written:—"In the mofussil elections the apprehensions of those who had thought that voters of the higher classes would not assemble at the poll with those of the lower have proved to be without foundation. In the municipal elections persons belonging to the respectable and educated class have been returned. This is as it should be. The writer anticipated that the largest number of elected Commissioners would be lawyers. This may dissatisfy Mr. Harrison and the *Englishman*, but this will satisfy the people. In every country the influence of lawyers is the greatest. No class of persons has such political enthusiasm as lawyers. The nationality of the elected candidates depends upon the nationality of the electors. Consequently, it is sure that a very small number of Europeans will be elected as Municipal Commissioners in the mofussil. During the first year of Municipal Self-Government the result has been good. The *Englishman* has been obliged to express satisfaction at the result. It has said:—"As far as one can judge from the brief record of the year, the municipalities have got through a

fair amount of useful work, and have so far belied the predictions of those who maintained that the electoral experiment was altogether premature."

32. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 3rd May, condemns the proposal to establish three slaughter-houses for the Hindus in the Hindu quarter of the town of Calcutta, because sanitary considerations stand in the way of establishing such houses in the midst of thickly peopled tracts, and because the great majority of Hindus do not take meat sold even at the meat-shops known at *kalistans*. The writer thinks that, if a slaughter-house is to be established at all, a retired and uninhabited spot should be selected for the purpose.

The establishment of slaughter-houses.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
May 3rd, 1886.

33. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 4th May, does not understand how the police is acting in the matter of circulating notices in the mofussil, fixing the date for holding elections for the Local Boards. The rules about the election have not been properly circulated. These things make the writer doubtful as to the success of these elections. People have not as yet understood self-government and no attempt has been made to explain it to them. The qualified voters are concealing themselves from the public officers from fear that a new tax will be imposed.

Self-Government elections in the mofussil.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
May 4th, 1886.

34. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 5th May, condemns the provision in the proposed Calcutta Municipal law by which the areas of wards are to be increased with a reduction in the number of its members. Mr. Harrison is reducing the number of Commissioners for Calcutta, simply to please the Lieutenant-Governor, without being able to give a shadow of reason for taking such a step. If a large number of members be considered a disadvantage, why has the House of Commons such a large number of members? The real motive of the reduction of the number of Commissioners appears to be directly to reduce the number of Hindu Commissioners, and to give the preponderance to Englishmen in the Corporation.

The Calcutta Municipal Bill.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
May 5th, 1886.

(f).—Questions affecting the land.

35. The *Sanjivani*, of the 1st May, says that Government, by passing the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, is trying to destroy the permanent rights of the people in the land. In Bengal, where Government is not the proprietor of the soil, it is trying to give permanent rights to the people; while in Assam where it is the owner of the land it is trying to destroy these rights. The writer hopes that Government will not make the people discontented in this way. It is not well to create enemies both at home and abroad.

The Assam Land and Revenue regulation.

SANJIVANI,
May 1st, 1886.

36. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 3rd May, says that, though there have been numerous instances of oppression on the part of Collectors entrusted with the management of Wards' Estates, the Lieutenant-Governor has still allowed them to exercise authority. Can people's properties be protected under these circumstances? Strong in the support of the Lieutenant-Governor, these men do not hesitate to disregard law and to act treacherously, though entrusted with the protection of widows' and orphans' properties. Government is not attending to the robbing of widows' and orphans' properties by the Court of Wards' Managers and Collectors in utter disregard of laws. How long will this state of things remain? How long will guilty and oppressive Judicial officers be allowed to ruin the people? If people have to suffer so much oppression from the appointment of the Court of Wards' Managers, it is better that properties should remain unprotected and should be misappropriated by the relatives of

Government, and oppressions by Managers of Wards' Estates.

SOM PRAKASH,
May 3rd, 1886.

widows and orphans. Where will people obtain justice if Governments rob helpless persons of their properties by undertaking their protection? The writer earnestly entreats the Lieutenant-Governor to soon deprive unfit men like Mr. Currie, and the Deputy Collector of Contai, of Court of Wards' Managerships and Magistrateships. Let Government appoint good and competent men as Managers of Wards' Estates with the consent of the people. Officers other than District Magistrates or persons of independent means should be appointed managers of such estates.

SAMAYA,
May 3rd, 1886.

37. The *Samaya*, of the 3rd May, says that the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation has deprived a large number of the proprietors of land of their property. The people are protesting against it by holding public meetings. Unable to make any impression on the Chief Commissioner, they have petitioned the Government of India on the subject. The writer hopes that Government will not deprive the people of Assam of their ancestral property.

DAINIK,
May 4th, 1886.

38. The *Dainik*, of the 4th May, says that Assam fared better when it was governed from Bengal. The Chief Commissioner of Assam is oppressing the people in various ways. Law after law is being imposed on the people. In Bengal people pay one anna per rupee in the road and public works cesses, but in Assam they have to pay three annas per rupee. The Assam Government is not willing to give the people any tenant rights which are given in every other country. The hill tribes in Assam used to live by selling fuel in the cities, but they cannot cut firewood at present without paying a tax of one rupee for each axe. The writer asks the Government of Assam whether the depriving the people of the rights they used to enjoy before the British conquest is not a violation of the Proclamation of the Queen in which a pledge was given to preserve the rights of the people. The Government has again deprived the people of their right of using drift timber. Such niggardly spirit is unworthy of a ruling nation.

(g)—*Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.*

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
May 3rd, 1886.

39. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 3rd May, says that the waiting-rooms in the stations of the Central Bengal Railway seem to be set apart for the exclusive use of European gentlemen and ladies. This causes great inconvenience to native passengers. Drinking water is not supplied to the passengers at the stations. The carriages are bad. The second class carriages are not provided with water-closets. There is no distinction between third and intermediate class carriages. The doors of the carriages are loose, and are thus calculated to cause accidents. The station-houses are at a distance from the line, and this causes inconvenience to the passengers.

(h)—*General.*

AHAMMADI,
1293 B.S. Baishakh.

40. The *Ahammadi*, for the Bengali month of Baishakh, infers from the success of the recent large meetings of the ryots, that the day when the Hindus and Mahomedans will be united together is not distant. The Hindus and the Mahomedans are faring alike under English rule, which makes no distinction between them. There are many reasons why the Hindus and Mahomedans should unite as brethren in India.

PARIDARSHAK,
April 24th, 1886.

41. The *Paridarshak*, of the 24th April, draws the attention of the Postal authorities to the necessity of establishing a letter-box at

A letter-box at Prithim Pasha.

Prithim Pasha, which is inhabited by many respectable gentlemen. The people of the place applied to the postal authorities several times, but in vain.

42. The *Cáharu Vártá*, of the 26th April, says that the meetings of ryots are a new and good thing in this country. Until the masses understand

The meeting of ryots.

their rights and support their educated countrymen in political affairs the country is not likely to fare well. Whenever an agitation is set on foot, the Anglo-Indian papers say that it is the work of a few Calcutta Baboos, and that the masses know nothing about it. The writer is glad to notice that the educated natives are trying their best to remove this ground of accusation against them. The writer is also glad to notice that at the Satpukar meeting the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal sent a few model ploughs. The sympathy of Government in these matters is very desirable. These meetings promote loyalty, and tend to establish amicable relations between the rulers and the ruled.

43. The *Sahachar*, of the 28th April, is not inclined to believe the rumour that Lord Dufferin wants to introduce a rigorous system of administration into this

Lord Dufferin and the political life of natives.

country, and that he has asked for the Secretary of State's sanction to his proposal. But the rumour is becoming more and more widespread. It is said that Lord Dufferin wants to pass an Act like the Press Act to stop the mouths of the native papers both English and Bengali. The writer is not inclined to believe this rumour also. It is said that Lord Dufferin is most displeased with Bengali editors and orators. The writer is ashamed to hear the rumour that Lord Dufferin is keeping a sharper eye on Bengal than on other provinces. It is said that Lord Dufferin will appoint the strong ruler Sir Lepel Griffin, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the retirement of Sir Rivers Thompson. It is said that Lord Dufferin intends to do so for the purpose of putting down Bengalis. The writer hates to believe this rumour; but these rumours are spreading more wider and wider. It is said that like common Anglo-Indians, Lord Dufferin has become hostile to high education upon seeing the political zeal and aspirations of educated Indians and specially of educated Bengalis. It is rumoured that Lord Dufferin will abolish high education upon the pretext of the necessity for mass and technical education. But loyal Bengali editors feel great pain in believing such a rumour. The writer does not apprehend that Lord Dufferin will introduce a rigorous system of administration into India. Times are changed, and Lord Dufferin is not foolish like Lord Lytton. Besides, Lord Dufferin has profited by witnessing the evil results of Lord Lytton's policy. The British Government have not had to suffer for Lord Lytton's policy merely because Lord Ripon removed dissatisfaction from the mind of natives, and increased their loyalty by pursuing a different policy. Lord Dufferin obtained proofs of this increase of loyalty when there was apprehension of a collision with Russia. The writer cannot believe that Lord Dufferin will produce evil results like those produced by Lord Lytton by following his policy. It is not probable that Lord Dufferin, after what he has learnt, will gag the native papers in imitation of Lord Lytton. Those papers which will pay regard to duty and righteousness will not be deterred by laws, however severe, from advising Government. Nor will an intelligent statesman like Lord Dufferin commit a greater folly than Lord Lytton by gagging the native papers, while allowing full liberty of speech to the Anglo-Indian papers. Both the Government and the people are benefited by the pointing out of the injustice done by Government by native papers. It is more impossible to put down national

CHARU VARTA,
April 26th, 1886.

SAHACHAR,
April 28th, 1886.

life than to resist the united current of all the rivers in the world. It is absurd to imagine that an experienced statesman like Lord Dufferin will make such a vain attempt. The English have awakened a national life in India by precept and example. In order to destroy this national life the English will have to introduce a new policy, will have to introduce martial law, will have to abolish the law courts, and arm all Anglo-Indians with weapons for killing natives and will have to execute natives without trial. But all this is impracticable. Even a Lytton, to say nothing of a Dufferin, will not undertake such an impracticable work. Whoever may be appointed Lieutenant-Governor—whether Sir Lepel Griffin or some other person—he will not be able to damp the political enthusiasm of Bengalis, or to make the all-suffering Bengalis disaffected or prone to rebellion. No one can make the Bengali nation, which has survived the oppression of Serajuddowlah, uneasy. No one will remain on the throne of Bengal for more than five years, but the Bengali nation will live for ever. Thus nothing will be effected by five years' oppression. The writer does not fear that Lord Dufferin will be able to place obstacles in the way of high education. If Lord Dufferin ceases to spend money on high education, he and the English nation will earn disgrace. All Governments are spending vast sums of money on high education. If the English Government puts a stop to its petty expenditure on high education the whole of India will be stirred to its depths. High education will by no means be stopped. The English Government will only earn disgrace by an attempt to abolish high education. The Indians are not the Irish. They will obtain political privileges from the English Government by appealing to its sense of justice.

SAHACHAR,
April 29th, 1886.

44. The same paper says that a feeling quite different from that which was excited in its mind by the apprehension that the Committee of Enquiry would not be

The Committee of Enquiry.

appointed has been awakened in its mind by the prospect of its appointment. Unlike Lord Randolph Churchill the writer desires to see a large number of persons unconnected with India on the Committee. Other members of the House of Commons than Lord Randolph Churchill are in favour of an increase in the number of non-official members. Lord Randolph Churchill's threat of resigning the membership of the Committee has had no effect on Mr. Gladstone. He and two other members connected with India have resigned their memberships of the Committee. Mr. Blake also has resigned. In his place Mr. Kelly, who is a friend of Mr. Parnell, as well as a well-wisher of India has been appointed. Much benefit may be expected from him. Sir Roper Lethbridge withdrew his amendment in favour of that of Lord Randolph Churchill's intended amendment, because he thought that Lord Randolph Churchill would make a good proposal about the Committee; but as he has now come to know of the hostility of Lord Randolph Churchill to the Committee, he will move his amendment for the appointment of a separate Committee in India for an enquiry into Indian affairs on the 6th May. The writer does not expect that the amendment will be accepted; but it is better that a Committee of Enquiry should be appointed in England than that no Committee should be appointed. Indians may obtain some friends even in England. The only obstacle in the way of the appointment of the Committee is the Irish difficulty. The Committee may be postponed if there is a change of Ministry or a dissolution of Parliament, in consequence of the defeat of Mr. Gladstone on his Irish policy. But the fall of the Gladstone Ministry on account of their Irish policy is not certain.

SAHACHAR.

45. The same paper says that the proposal of retrenchments alarmed the writer, because whenever the English Government has made retrenchments it has deprived native clerks and peons drawing small

Retrenchments and the expenditure of Bengal.

salaries of their bread, without disturbing the highly-paid English officials. The Secretary to the Government of India has informed the Indian Chambers of Commerce that the salaries of officers are not capable of reduction. How will the expenditure be reduced if the salaries of the officers are not reduced? Whatever may be the case as regards the expenditure of the other provinces, the expenditure of Bengal is not capable of reduction. The Bengal Government has given 9 lakhs and 37 thousand rupees to the Government of India after reducing its expenditure. The reduction in the expenditure already made has caused inconvenience on all sides. The educational expenditure has been diminished. It is said that the Director of Public Instruction has made arrangements for a further reduction of 1 lakh and 20 thousand rupees in the educational expenditure. The writer is anxious to know in what direction he will reduce expenditure. It is said that the Dacca, Hooghly, and Berhampore Colleges will be abolished. This will be a very wrong thing. Dacca is the capital of East Bengal. Because the Jagannath College has been opened at Dacca, the Government College there cannot be abolished. The existence of the Jagannath College is not certain. Government will act treacherously if it abolishes the Hooghly College. Had the Moshin Fund been spent for the benefit of that college, its condition would have been improved, and Government would not have had to spend a single pice for it; but the fund has been applied to other objects. If the Berhampore College is abolished, the students of that part will not receive high education. Government should spend money upon the construction of railways, more money should also be spent upon the construction of canals. The writer has repeatedly prayed for the setting free of the rivers Lavanyavati and Sukshamati. The setting free of the rivers will restore the health of the 24-Pergunnahs. Sir Rivers Thompson has himself admitted that the condition of the Police Department cannot be improved for want of funds. There can be no doubt that the expenditure for the police should be increased. The High Court itself has recommended an increase of expenditure for the Judicial Department. The reduction of the expenses of hospitals has made the condition of the Medical Department wretched. The condition of the Assistant Surgeons is pitiable indeed. Thus there is no room for reduction of expenditure on any side. What can be more unjust than the fact that the expenditure of Bengal is not proportionate to its income?

46. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 29th April, says that though India has been saddled with the whole of the expenses of the Burmese war, the furniture of Theebaw's palace will decorate the Viceregal House at Simla, and among the

Decoration of the Viceregal House with Theebaw's furniture, and the employment of the proceeds of the sale of jewels brought from Burmah.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
April 29th, 1886.

precious jewels some will be sold in Calcutta or Mandalay and some will be sent to England. It is a sign of great heartlessness to decorate the Viceregal House with the furniture of Theebaw's palace. Such conduct may suit a savage nation or savage times but not the civilized English people in the nineteenth century. Should not the proceeds of the sale of the jewels be applied to lightening the burden of taxation upon Indians?

47. The same paper says that the detention of Dhuleep Singh at

SURABHI & PATAKA.

Dhuleep Singh.

Aden will sorely wound the feelings of all Indians, and especially of the Sikhs. Government has not yet been able to forget the wrong which it has done to Dhuleep Singh and the Sikhs. For this reason, it is still doing many wrong actions from an apprehension of mischief. But the result of such repeated wrong-doing cannot be good. This would have led to serious disturbances in any other country than India. The writer advises Government to abandon this dangerous policy.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
April 29th, 1886.

48. The same paper says that natives have now arrived at a very critical period. The present time is a very important era in the history of India. National life which was slumbering in India

The moral warfare between English-men and natives for political rights.

for the last 1,000 years has been re-awakened. The whole of the Indian nation desires to become a great nation. No sign of this feeling was seen five years ago, but this feeling is now clearly discernible throughout the length and breadth of India. Circumstances are making this desire stronger and stonger. A great internal change has taken place in India. There is now a conflict between English and native interests. The victory of one party and the defeat of another is inevitable. A great moral warfare is going on between the English and the natives. The war will decide which party has the just cause. The result of the war will decide whether 25 millions of people will become men by obtaining the rights of men, or whether they will remain beasts for ever and lick the dust of others' feet. It is necessary for Indians to show moral courage in this moral war.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

49. The same paper says that the detention of the loyal, innocent and unfortunate Dhuleep Singh at Aden must surely grieve and enrage Indians. Government has not yet stated the reason for this cruel act. The detention of such an eminent man without a trial is grossly unjust. It is said that Government has acted thus owing to the apprehension of a rising of the Sikhs upon the arrival of Dhuleep Singh in India. But if it be true that the Sikhs are so devoted to Dhuleep Singh that they are prepared to risk their lives for his sake his detention will all the more excite them. Let all India protest against this gross act of injustice to Dhuleep Singh, and express sympathy with the Sikhs.

Dhuleep Singh.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

50. The same paper says that Sir Lepel Griffin will be appointed to succeed Sir Rivers Thompson as Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Lepel is known to be a very severe ruler. The native princes of Rajputana always tremble with fear at the mention of his name. The injustice done by Government to the Begum of Bhopal is due to Sir Lepel. Sir Lepel has banished the Begum's husband from Bhopal for a trifling offence. Sir Lepel is a bigoted Tory. He is of opinion that the natives should be trampled under foot. It is said that Lord Dufferin is alarmed at the political enthusiasm of Bengalis, and intends to appoint Sir Lepel Griffin as Lieutenant-Governor, in order to destroy their political life. From what the writer knows of Lord Dufferin's character, this does not seem improbable, but Bengalis should not be sorry but glad; should not be cast down but be rather hopeful at the appointment of Sir Lepel as Lieutenant-Governor. Real improvement cannot be made if a nation cannot acquire the strength that is gained by surmounting a thousand obstacles. Let Sir Lepel commit a thousand oppressions; that will be the foundation of the political progress of Bengalis. The writer thinks that the political life which has been awakened in Bengal will not be destroyed, but will be made intenser by oppression. Sir Lepel's oppression will infuse new vigour and new enthusiasm among natives. For these reasons the writer desires that Sir Lepel should be appointed Lieutenant-Governor and should trouble Bengal with his oppressions.

Sir Lepel Griffin as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 29th, 1886.

51. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 29th April, says that the great difference there is between Lord Reay and other Indian Governors will become patent from a consideration of some of the acts of that nobleman. Lord Dufferin granted full pension to Sir Richard Garth before the full term of his office was over, and thus enabled him to retire, because His Excellency was

Lord Reay.

unwilling to appoint Mr. Justice Mitter as Officiating Chief Justice. Sir Rivers Thompson did not appoint Mr. Cotton to the Secretaryship of the Bengal Government, because the latter sympathises with Bengalis, and in disregard of his just claims gave the post to Mr. Nolan, who is Mr. Cotton's junior. But Lord Reay is not a man of this disposition, and never allows race-considerations to stand in the way of his doing justice to merit. He, on the contrary, considers sympathy with natives to be a merit. He has recently appointed Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Atkins, and Mr. Dosabhai Framjee, who are all known to be friends of natives, to high posts in his administration. It will be the duty of the people of India, when Lord Dufferin's term of office is over, to obtain the post of Viceroy for Lord Reay.

52. The same paper says that no native is allowed to ride on horse-back in the street near the barracks at Jorehat.

BHARAT MIHIR.

Natives not allowed to ride on horses in Jorehat.

Any native found doing so is told not to do so by a European Military Officer. When will such oppression come to an end? It will not if people put up with it contentedly.

53. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin's tortuous policy is daily receiving development. Immediately on his arrival in this country he became

BHARAT MIHIR.

Lord Dufferin's new policy.

busy with Russo-Afghan affairs, and found no leisure to attend to the internal condition of the country. But even then the tortuous nature of his policy became apparent. This was perceived when he could not frankly avail himself of the assistance proffered by native princes of India in view of a war with Russia, and when he refused the prayer of natives to be enrolled as volunteers. But all these acts are insignificant compared with the policy which he is now about to follow. He is said to have recently written to the Secretary of State urging the adoption of a repressive policy in the administration of India, as according to him, without this, it is impossible to preserve the prestige of the officials. Lord Dufferin's policy would seem to consist in this—that India which has been won by the sword must be held by the sword. The Viceroy is said to be anxious to obstruct the work of the ryots' meetings and to gag the vernacular press. It is not impracticable to put a stop to ryots' meetings by law; but it is almost impossible to reimpose the Press Act. But if unfortunately the Liberal Government should fall and give place to a Conservative administration, there would be nothing which Lord Dufferin might not attempt. But the writer is of opinion that the more repressive the policy which Government follows, the stronger will the current of political agitation in this country become. Lord Dufferin is also said to be anxious to appoint Sir Lepel Griffin, a Punjab Civilian, and a warm advocate of the present system of administration, as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in succession to Sir Rivers Thompson. Such are the means which the Viceroy is said to be resorting to for the repression of Bengalis. It is not known how far he will succeed in his efforts in that direction, but it is certain that he will meet with some measure of success if he persists in them. The writer has often dwelt upon the subject of native agitation and native aspirations, and thinks that he has clearly shown that there is not the least trace of disloyalty in them. This agitation does not aim at the subversion of British rule. Lord Dufferin is greatly mistaken if he has got alarmed. Of course, if the remarks of down-trodden Bengali Baboos have pained the officials, it is altogether a different question, and it is beyond their power to offer them any consolation in this matter. The officials can, if they are so minded, secure the respect and gratitude of the people. The adoption of a repressive policy will not lead to the attainment of that

object. Government is trying to put down agitation, but it is certain that its efforts in that direction will increase it.

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 29th, 1886.

54. The same paper says that the British administration of India is very costly. The officials are very highly paid. Owing to this excessive expenditure,

The Indian finances.

the condition of the finances is such that the income of the year does not suffice to meet the expenditure of the year. The Home charges represent a vast amount of wasteful expenditure. The India Council has now become a perfectly useless institution. The Secretary of State hardly does anything beyond putting his signature to the papers put up before him. In a recent pamphlet issued by him, Mr. Slagg has dwelt upon the deplorable condition of the Indian finance. He has shown that the Government does not reduce expenditure in the way it ought to be reduced. There are many highly paid offices which may be safely abolished. There would have been no financial deficits if salaries had been fixed with a strict regard for the income of Government. Mr. Slagg has condemned the salt duties and the opium revenue. The editor agrees with him in this matter.

BHARAT MIHIR.

55. A correspondent of the same paper refers to the transfer of Babu Nanda Krishna Bose, the Joint-Magistrate, from Jamalpore. The Babu is an

Babu Nanda Kirshna Bose.

energetic judicial officer, and during his stay in Jamalpore did much to further the cause of education in that sub-division. Police oppression has increased in Jamalpore since the Babu's transfer.

BHARAT MITRA,
April 29th, 1886.

56. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 29th April, says that Maharajah Dhuleep Singh was coming to India because he cannot live upon his present income in

Dhuleep Singh.

England. If Government so much distrusts him, why did it not increase his income? The writer does not know the secret motive of Government in this matter.

AL PUNCH,
April 30th, 1886.

57. *Al Punch*, of the 30th April, gives a cartoon in which Mr. Parnell is represented as holding in his hand a

Mr. Parnell and Parliament.

number of heads tied together, which represent the Parliament, and exclaiming "How have I made you dance to my tune!"

PRAJA BANDHU,
April 30th, 1886.

58. The *Prajā Bandhu*, of the 30th April, does not understand what crime Dhuleep Singh has committed to deserve

Dhuleep Singh.

detention at Aden. The letter he wrote to the *Times of India* appears to have ruined him, because in it he expressed his desire to re-embrace the Sikh religion. The writer is exceedingly sorry that the son of Ranjeet Sing, who saved the British possessions several times by his counsels, should have no place to live in. The English deprived the boy Dhuleep of all his splendid possessions by an exhibition of the greatest conceivable treachery, meanness, and cruelty; and they are not yet prepared to repent for what they have done. Either the English or the Indians are sure to be ruined if the English proceed in this way. There is time yet. The English ought to beware.

PRAJA BANDHU.

59. The same paper says that the term of Sir Rivers Thompson's office is drawing to a close. Who knows who will succeed him? It was rumoured at one

Sir Lepel Griffin.

time that Mr. Bernard would take his place, and the Bengalis were very glad. Another rumour said that Sir Steuart Bayley would succeed Sir Rivers, but now a third rumour has it that Sir Lepel Griffin is likely to become the ruler of Bengal; Sir Rivers has exasperated the people, Sir Lepel is likely to do more. Let the Bengalis agitate to prevent his appointment in Bengal.

60. The same paper is surprised to hear that the Viceroy is an advocate of a coercive policy, and that he has determined to gag the press like Lord Lytton. The

Repressive policy.

native papers have become an eyesore to him. The writer is anxious to know if there is any truth in all this.

61. The *Pratikár*, of the 30th April, says that the remarks made by the Russian representative at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi should convince the English

The Camp of Exercise.

that they had acted unwisely in holding it.

62. The same paper says that the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh has been detained at Aden by the Government of India, in consultation with the Home Government.

Dhuleep Singh.

The letter he wrote to his countrymen before starting from England is said to be the cause of his detention; but the writer cannot find anything wrong in that letter.

63. The same paper is surprised to hear that Lord Dufferin intends to adopt coercive measures in the Government of India. The native papers have become

Coercive policy.

an eyesore to him, because they criticise his acts rather severely. He wants to gag them. Then it appears that Lord Dufferin will pursue the policy of Lord Ripon without the least deviation.

64. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 30th April, disapproves of the rumoured appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, because Sir Lepel

Sir Lepel Griffin.

has no respect for religion or morality as is evidenced by the fact that he tried to expel Missionaries from Indore, and did not allow the Salvation Army to go there.

65. The *Sanjivani*, of the 1st May, in noticing the appointment of Mr. Phillips as an Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, remarks that Sir

Mr. Phillips.

Rivers Thompson has made Mr. Phillips one of his ministers, perhaps because Mr. Phillips has written a book abusing natives and extolling the civilians to the skies.

66. The same paper suspects that Government is not sincere in its desire of making retrenchment, otherwise why

Profession of retrenchment not sincere.

should nearly a thousand rupees be spent in purchasing flower-pots and sending them to Darjeeling for decorating the Lieutenant-Governor's residence there? The writer adduces this insignificant instance of waste to show how the hard-earned money belonging to the native tax-payers is being spent by their rulers. Many high officers will get annoyed if these things are pointed out. Though Government is short of money yet it does not desist from wasteful expenditure. It has been resolved to station a body of troops at Darjeeling at a great cost.

67. The same paper says that the Viceroy will leave Simla at the commencement of the rainy season for Cashmere, and reach Calcutta at the commence-

Coercive policy.

ment of the cold season. The writer does not understand the motive of these movements. The more Russia is advancing the English are becoming more anxious for the protection of Cashmere. Is the Viceroy going to Cashmir for concerting means for its protection? People say that the object of his Lordship's hastening back to Calcutta, is that he is desirous of taking away the liberty of the press and the people's liberty to hold political meetings. Will the civilized English be able to pass such a barbarous law?

68. The same paper says, that Sir Rivers Thompson's rule will end by next March, and people were very glad that Mr. Bernard would become

Sir Lepel Griffin.

PRAJA BANDHU
April 30th, 1886.

PRATIKAR,
April 30th, 1886.

PRATIKAR.

PRATIKA

ARYA DARPAN,
April 30th, 1886.

SANJIVANI,
May 1st, 1886.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

their ruler. But they are likely to be greatly disappointed. Lord Dufferin is likely to raise Sir Lepel Griffin to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. This news has startled the people of Bengal. The condition to which Sir Lepel has reduced the Begum of Bhopal is well-known. He has ruled Central India with an iron hand. The way in which he ruled the Punjab has not yet been forgotten in that country. He has a strong dislike for Bengalis, and makes no secret of it. The Viceroy has entreated the Secretary of State to appoint Sir Lepel in the place of Sir Rivers Thompson. Sir Lepel is well known for his habit of disappointing the hopes of others, and so he has been chosen to crush the aspirations of the Bengalis. If the Bengalis remain silent he is sure to become their ruler. Bengal will never prosper as long as Civilians will remain its governors. Madras and Bombay are in every way inferior to Bengal, but they are ruled by men sent directly from England. Why should not Bengal have men sent from England to rule it? Sir James Fergusson of Bombay though not an eminent ruler is yet better than many civilian Lieutenant-Governors.

SANJIVANI,
May 1st, 1886.

69. The same paper says that there can be no doubt that Dhuleep Singh has been made a prisoner at Aden, and it is suspected that the letter he wrote to the

Times of India has proved to be his ruin. The letter which made the people of India weep has induced Government to throw the writer of it into difficulty. The man who was for no fault of his own deprived of his kingdom, whilst a minor, separated from his mother, conveyed to a foreign land, converted to Christianity before he knew what is what, is now being ill-treated by those whom he embraced as his friends. This rouses sympathy for him. The writer does not know why Government has lost its senses, and why it is so much afraid of Dhuleep Singh. Is India now in a position to intrigue against the English rule? Dhuleep wanted to re-embrace the pure religion preached by Nanak. Is this the reason why a thunder bolt has been hurled at his head? He wanted to see the Panjab and to mix with men of his own creed. Government objected to this and he complained that this should not be the reward of his loyalty to the Queen. Has he not the liberty to say what even the poorest of the poor can say with impunity? The English seem to be very much afraid that while in India, Dhuleep will head a formidable rebellion against them. From the acts of Lord Dufferin it appears that the people of India will not be able to feel respect for him any longer. And an impression is gaining ground in their minds that India cannot be properly governed by men from the diplomatic service.

NAVA MEDINI,
May 1st, 1886.

70. The *Nava Medini*, of the 1st May, hears that Lord Dufferin will adopt a coercive policy in the Government of India because the independent criticism of

the native press, and the working of the native political associations have greatly annoyed him. Rumour has it that he has written to the Secretary of State for India to that effect. Will the adoption of such a policy redound to the glory of the English nation? Lord Dufferin makes very good speeches; but he seems to have two phases to his character.

NAVA MEDINI.

71. The same paper hopes that Mr. Gladstone who is doing so much for Ireland will not give up the Enquiry Committee, and that he will not appoint

Anglo-Indians as members of the Committee. Those whose acts are to be examined should not be made examiners.

UCHIT VAKTA,
May 1st, 1886.

72. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 1st May, referring to the detention of Maharaja Dhuleep Singh at Aden, says that this will lead people to think that

Dhuleep Singh.

Government is weak and that it has acted thus owing to the apprehension of a Sikh rising under his influence. The writer therefore desires that Government will allow Dhuleep Singh to come to India.

73. The *Bangabási*, of the 1st May, says that Government has made a resolution that the money due for March, if paid in April, will not bear income-tax.

The Income-tax.

Government has deducted income-tax from the pay of Government officers for March, because that was paid in April. Now it should determine whether the salary for March is due in April. Many lawyers hold that the pay of March is due in March, and the writer agrees with them. Had the salary been paid daily instead of monthly, what would have been the case? The deductions from the pay of March are unreasonable.

74. The same paper says that Dhuleep Singh has been detained at Aden. His long residence in England made him anxious to return to his native land

Dhuleep Singh.

The letter he has written, expressing his desire to be received into the bosom of his ancestral church, has proved to be his ruin. Government has imprisoned him from fear, lest he should create a disturbance in the Punjab. The rulers have imprisoned him for the safety of the Empire. They cannot be blamed for that.

75. The *Samvád Purnachandrodaya*, of the 1st May, says that Sir Rivers Thompson has greatly oppressed Bengal during his rule. There is a proverb in

Sir Rivers Thompson.

India that a country is ruined for the crimes of its ruler. Let the crimes in which Sir Rivers was engaged remain unpunished, and let him retire in peace after the fatigue of the work of administration. The writer asks the English public to send a good ruler if they want to govern the country well. People here do not want to have a civilian for their ruler.

76. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 1st May, fears that Dhuleep will not have to proceed further towards India than Aden, where he now is. He hoped to return to his

Dhuleep Singh.

country, and to re-embrace his ancestral religion, but in vain. What has Dhuleep done to deserve this fate? His faults seems to be that he has complained of the ill-treatment he has received at the hands of the English, and that he has written a letter to his countrymen. But can Government deny that it has ill-treated him? Dhuleep demanded that his case might be tried by the House of Lords; but Government has not ventured to grant him his just demand. Under such circumstances, is it reasonable, is it righteous, and is it proper to be cruel to him? No suspicion can attach to Dhuleep for the letter he has written to his countrymen, who have no sympathy with him. Men have forgotten Ranjit; but they will begin to feel strongly for Dhuleep if Government treats him in a harsh manner, and the feelings of his countrymen will be greatly wounded by such treatment. Why does Government wound the feelings of the Sikhs for nothing? The writer firmly holds that Dhuleep will do no harm to the English. His habits and his education make it impossible that he can be a source of danger to the English.

77. The *Sarasvat Patra*, of the 1st May, in noticing the telegram in the *Englishman* newspaper that under the orders of the Government of India, the Maharajah

Dhuleep Singh.

Dhuleep Singh has been stopped at Aden, says that Government does not trust natives. It cannot trust even Dhuleep Singh, who was bred up in England, and who is loyal to the British Government. In giving a translation of the letter written by Dhuleep Singh the writer remarks that he does not find anything seditious in it. The Maharaja's declaration that though he will take the Sikh religion yet he will not give up eating flesh and drinking wine will rouse a feeling of repugnance against him in the breast of every native of

BANGABASI,
May 1st, 1886.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
May 1st, 1886.

BHARAT BASI,
May 1st, 1886.

SARASVAT PATRA,
May 1st, 1886.

India. If the Government really distrusted him why was he allowed to leave England at all? Why was he prohibited from entering the Punjab? And finally why has he been stopped at Aden? Had he come to India and lived like other native Princes no one would have sympathised with him. But Government by suspecting him without any ground has roused the people's sympathy with him—sympathy which otherwise he could never have voted. The writer hopes that Government will remove the cause of the people's regret and sorrow by allowing Dhuleep Singh to settle quietly in India.

SADHARANI,
May 2nd, 1886.

78. The *Sádháraní*, of the 2nd May, says that there is nothing improbable in the rumour that a Gagging Act will again be passed, and that an Act will also be passed for preventing the holding of public meetings. Who can be sure that Lord Dufferin will not do what Lord Lytton had done? It is already too much that a Governor like Lord Ripon came after Lord Lytton and before Lord Dufferin. Many also say that Government's eagerness to spread technical education is merely a pretext for abolishing high education. But will high education be abolished if Government ceases to spend money upon it? The gagging of the press is not a new thing. No law can be more rigorous than Lord Lytton's Press Act. But the writer does not think that it succeeded in stopping the mouths of newspapers. But it is certain that it had the effect of increasing the dissatisfaction of the people. Many say that Lord Dufferin has been alarmed at the holding of political meetings and that he will pass a law for preventing the holding of such meetings. Government surely understands that though it is possible to prevent the holding of meetings like the Tarkeswar meeting, still it is not possible to prevent the flocking of thousands of pilgrims to Tarkeswar on the occasion of the Chaitra Sankranti, and their holding secret consultations there. Government now learns the decisions of those meetings, but will not learn the decisions which may be arrived at in those secret consultations. The writer does not think that under these circumstances the wily Government will try to prevent the holding of such meetings.

SADHARANI.

79. The same paper says that while the English Government should have paid Maharaja Dhuleep Singh four lakhs of rupees annually, it was only paying him 1,80,000 rupees annually. Still the English blame him for extravagant expenditure. Dhuleep Singh is respected as a Maharaja in England and he has to live in the style of a Maharaja. How will that small pension be sufficient for him under these circumstances? He twice applied to the House of Lords for a consideration of his case. But his prayer was not listened to. He was returning home in sorrow. But probably Providence will not let him enjoy the happiness of returning home also. He has been detained at Aden. There is no knowing what more is in store for the son of Ranjit Singh.

DAINIK,
May 2nd, 1886.

80. The *Dainik*, of the 2nd May, says that Lord Ripon's resolution regarding the purchase of Government stores in this country has become nearly a dead letter. The resolution was framed with two objects—(1) reduction of expenditure, and (2) encouragement of native trades. But the former appears to the writer, to be the chief object. The writer shows from certain figures quoted by him that the value of Government stores purchased in England in 1886, exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 1,14,07,864, which means that Lord Ripon's resolution has not been carried into effect.

DACCA PRAKASH,
May 2nd, 1886.

81. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 2nd May, says that litigation has become ruinously expensive owing to the rigour of the Stamp and the Court Fees Acts and the Sale of justice.

rapacity of vakils and muktears. Sir Richard Garth requested Government to amend those Acts. From his minute it appears that the sale of stamps and court fees yields a large surplus after defraying all the expenses of the civil and criminal courts, and that the surplus is used for other purposes of Government. Government ought to remember that the country is growing impoverished to a great extent. People do not enter into litigation unless they are forced to enter into it. Under such circumstances the cost of litigation ought to be reduced by Government.

82. The same paper does not understand why the claims of Sir Steuart Bayley and Mr. Bernard, both Bengal civilians, to the Lieutenant-Governorship of

Sir Lepel Griffin.

Bengal are to be set aside in favour of Sir Lepel Griffin, a Punjab civilian. The Bengal civilians are likely to oppose the appointment of Sir Lepel. The writer says that Bengalis do not want civilian Lieutenant-Governors: they would like to have rulers from England direct in the same way as the people of Madras and Bombay.

83. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 3rd May, says that eminent political economists are in favour of a bi-metallic cur-

The English merchants and a bi-metallic currency.

rency. It is the object of political economy to keep the value of money fixed. If the value of money does not remain fixed, there can be no fixity in trade and commerce. The real fact is that the English merchants and capitalists are opposing the introduction of a silver currency into England in order to protect their own selfish interests. Because it now appears to them that the value of gold will always remain high, they are making this opposition. A gold currency is convenient to the rich, but inconvenient to the poor; and England is now ruled by the rich. The burdens of others are being continually placed upon the shoulders of India. This injustice will remain as long as the English Government remains servant of the merchants and capitalists.

84. The same paper says that many argue that as the salary for March, though paid in April, is payable in March, it cannot be subject to the income-

The salary for March and the income-tax.

tax. No decision has yet been arrived at on the point; but the writer is of opinion that the salary for March cannot be subject to the tax. If the salary had been paid daily, the tax could not have been charged upon it. Because the salary is paid monthly for the sake of convenience, this injustice should not be done. The tax upon any income for March though such income may be obtained in April is illegal. Government should listen to the opinion of lawyers on the point. The income-tax is unpopular. If there should be the slightest injustice in levying it a very wrong thing will be done.

85. The same paper says that when Mr. Cotton's claims were ignored and Mr. Nolan was appointed Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the *Englishman* said that Mr. Cotton was an eccentric person, and that everybody could not be

Appointment of Messrs. Nolan and Phillips as Secretary and Under-Secretary, respectively, to the Government of Bengal.

appointed Secretary. The writer understood that Mr. Cotton was deprived of the post because he was righteous, a supporter of freedom, and a friend of natives. Now the same devoted and unpaid advocate of Sir Rivers Thompson supports the appointment of Mr. H. A. D. Phillips as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal by saying that a reference to the *Civil List* will show that Mr. Phillips has been serving as a civilian for more than 11 years, and that there can be no harm in appointing a civilian of such long standing as Under-Secretary. On referring to the *Civil List* the writer found that Mr. Phillips entered the service on 14th July 1874, but that one Mr. Krishnagobindo Gupta and one Mr.

Dacca Prakash,
May 2nd, 1886.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
May 3rd, 1886

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

Anandaram Baruah entered the service on 30th June 1873 and 9th July 1872, respectively. Baboo Krishnagobindo Gupta and Baboo Anandaram Baruah respectively 15 and 22 places above Mr. Phillips. Why has then such favour been shown to Mr. Phillips?

SOM PRAKASH,
May 3rd, 1886.

86. The *Som Prakash*, of the 3rd May, says that Dhuleep Singh has been detained at Aden on account of the letter which he wrote to his countrymen. Dhuleep Singh and Lord Dufferin's general policy. The letter, far from being seditious, does not even contain a single word expressing dissatisfaction with the English Government. If such a letter is to be considered seditious, the native princes will not be able to write letters to their relatives. If loyalty is to be judged in this manner, there is no hope for the removal of the political grievances of natives. In the letter Dhuleep Singh has only expressed a desire to return to India to renounce Christianity, which he adopted in his childhood, and to embrace again the Sikh religion. He has also expressed a desire that his countrymen should come to Bombay to pray for him on the occasion of his reconversion. In conclusion he has expressed such grief and disappointment as a child disappointed at his mother's treatment may express. He has said that he has indeed been truly rewarded for his loyalty to the Queen. All these, it would seem, are grave offences; but his greatest offence is the request to his countrymen to pray for him on the occasion of his reconversion. It is said that Lord Dufferin has not allowed Dhuleep Singh to come to India lest he should incite the Sikhs to rebel, lest there should be another rebellion for setting him on the throne of the Punjab, and lest all the Sikh soldiers should weaken Government by resigning its service in a body. The writer does not know whether Lord Dufferin entertains these fears. Lord Dufferin has yet assigned no reason for the detention of Dhuleep Singh. It is not the practice of His Excellency to assign any reason for his acts. Lord Dufferin, though so cautious in dealing with Indians, is very careless in dealing with enemies. Lord Dufferin has not enrolled natives as volunteers, but the country is surrounded by enemies. He is keeping down Indians by a vigorous administration, but is pleasing Russia with flattering words. Should the Government which has so many external enemies treat the people thus? The writer requests Government to obtain the blessings of the Sikhs and Indians generally by liberating Dhuleep Singh.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
May, 3rd 1886.

87. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 3rd May, says that Government desired to detain Dhuleep Singh in England, because it was afraid that his return to India might cause a rising of the Sikhs. But he became so troublesome in England owing to his constantly pressing for money and the jewels that were due to him, that at length Government was glad to get rid of him by allowing him to return to India. His letter to the people of the Punjab, however, in which he has expressed his desire of embracing his old religious faith has led Government to decide that Dhuleep must remain at Aden until further orders. But this injustice to Dhuleep Singh will very likely make the Sikhs remember the treatment that was accorded to him by the Government, and serve to show that the British Government has not yet been able to establish its authority over Indians. The more this fact becomes known, the more anxious will Russians become to conquer India.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

88. The same paper says that if the English had in a disinterested spirit governed India for the good of Indians, there would have been no occasion for the extraordinary expenditure which Government has had to incur in connection with apprehended Russian invasion, famine, and Burmese annexation. The

Indian Finance.

difficulties of Government will not end until it makes reparation for the injuries it has done to India and the neighbouring states. This will require moral courage and sacrifice of self-interest. As regards retrenchments, it should try to substitute native for European agency in the work of the administration. The Board of Revenue may be abolished, and its work may be done by a cheaper agency. The number of Divisional Commissioners may be reduced by entrusting each Commissioner with the charge of more districts than at present, and appointing certain Assistant Commissioners to help them. A similar arrangement may be made regarding District Magistrateships. The number of Sessions Judges may be reduced by appointing one Judge for two or three districts, and transferring their civil work to native Subordinate Judges. The members of local boards may be appointed Honorary Magistrates and empowered to try criminal cases and petty civil suits. Natives may, with advantage, be appointed to high posts in the Police, Education, Postal, and other Departments of the administration.

89. The *Samaya*, of the 3rd May, hears that Sir Lepel Griffin will succeed Sir Rivers Thompson as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Bengalis are a

SAMAYA,
May 3rd, 1886.

weak race of men. Sir Lepel Griffin is a strict man who is feared even by the Rajputs of Central India. He would be a Governor unsuited to the people of Bengal. Bengal is the most advanced of all the provinces of the British Indian Empire. It should be governed by men sent directly from England in the same way as Madras and Bombay. The objection that new men will be ignorant of the condition of the country is of no value, as good men can do good without knowing much about the country.

90. The same paper says that if instead of sending Viceroys for five years to rule India, the Empress sends one of her sons to rule it permanently, much good is likely to result from that arrangement. India will then become an Independent State. India may also be governed in the same way as Canada and Ceylon. The Viceroy, who comes here for five years, serves his apprenticeship as an Indian ruler, and before he has much opportunity to know the country thoroughly goes away. It is likely that the news of the last year's famine in Burdwan and Beerbhoom has not even reached the Viceroy.

SAMAYA.

91. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 4th May, hears a rumour that on his return from Simla, Lord Dufferin will attempt to gag the press and to prevent the people from holding meetings for the purpose of making political agitations. The writer thinks that this sort of repressive policy is likely to do much good to the people who will be stimulated to exert themselves to regain their just rights in the same way as they did after the passing of the Press Act by Lord Lytton. If the seeds of liberty have been sown in India, and if the people are really anxious for progress no one will be able to nip the political life of natives in the bud.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
May 4th, 1886.

92. The same paper in noticing the probable appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin, who is not well disposed towards the Bengalis, as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, says, if the Bengalis are in the right they need not fear any ruler however strict.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

93. The same paper says that the English are conscious that they have not treated the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh well, and their ill-treatment has obliged him to come to India. His proposed conversion to the Sikh faith has roused their worst fears, and they are afraid that he will create disturbances on his arrival in India. It is a matter of great regret that the English cannot

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

trust the Sikh nation with whose help they tided the torrent of the Sepoy Mutiny. If the Maharajah becomes a Sikh, will the Sikhs make him the Raja of India? If the English do not confide in their subjects they will never deserve confidence.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

AHAMMADI.
Baisakh, 1293, B.S.

94. The *Ahammadi*, for the month of *Baisakh*, says that there is not a sufficient number of Mahomedan members in the Indian Legislative Council. When there are seven Christian members and three members belonging to other religious persuasions there should be at least two or three Mahomedan members. Under such circumstances the constitution of the Indian Legislative Council which frames laws for Hindus, Mahomedans, and Christians alike cannot be said to be complete.

CHARU VARTA,
April 26th, 1886,

95. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 26th April, says that the Chowkidari Act has given the power of appointing chowkidars to the Magistrate. But it would have been well if this power had been vested in the village committees. Sir Rivers Thompson was formerly favourable to power being given to the village people in this matter; but he is no friend to self-government, and he is not likely to help the political education of the people. He has put an obstacle in the way of self-government by giving the Magistrate the power of appointing chowkidars.

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 29th, 1886.

96. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 29th April, says that the Legislative Councils of India are perpetually passing intricate laws with a view to justify their own existence, without making any enquiry as to whether those laws are really required by the people or whether they are adapted to the circumstances of the country. This increase in the number of laws is leading to an increase of litigation which is subjecting the people to needless expense and inconvenience. This state of things will continue until the Legislative Councils are formed on a representative basis, and laws are passed by men conversant with the true state of the country.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
May 3rd, 1886.

97. The *Navavibhákár*, of the 3rd May, says that like the Irish Bengalis do not emigrate voluntarily. The administration of Assam is not more satisfactory than that of Bengal. Nor are the tea plantations happy abodes. Consequently men will be decoyed to the plantations, and there will be much oppression. Government will have to always provide against that oppression by law. For this reason the writer says that the repeal of the Coolie Emigration Act will lead to much oppression. The Act should be amended without any heed being given to the complaints of the tea-planters. The Government which supports the strong instead of protecting the weak cannot please the people. Under the Act the number of contract coolies has immensely increased. The planters can easily get the contract coolies punished, and it is well known that they get coolies punished. So much power should not be given to the planters. For this reason the writer says that there are many defects in the Coolie Emigration Act. These defects should be soon removed.

SOM PRAKASH,
May 3rd, 1886.

98. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 3rd May, does not see any necessity for the amalgamation of the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities. The writer knows that some inhabitants of Bhowanipore who mix with Englishmen submitted a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor praying for gas-light and water-pipes. This petition has been of great help to Sir Rivers in gaining his point; but he should remember that the interests of the public are not

identical with the interests of a few rich persons. The writer is sure that the middle-class people in the Suburbs will object to the amalgamation of the municipalities. It is not reasonable to make an arrangement which will be inconvenient to a thousand persons, and convenient only to a few wealthy persons. Mr. Harrison has understood that both the municipalities will be injured by the amalgamation. For this reason he has provided in his Bill that a portion of the Calcutta Police charges and of the Suburban Police charges should be spent for the improvement of the roads, &c. in the Suburbs. The writer says that the people of the Suburbs would have been benefited if the taxation upon them had been reduced by the amount that will be taken from the police charges. What benefit will they derive when they will have to pay taxes equal to those paid by the rate-payers of Calcutta? The writer does not disapprove of the provision for allowing fees to the members of the Town Council; but since this arrangement of the Bombay Municipality has been adopted, why has not also the provision empowering the Bombay Municipality to elect a Chairman been adopted? The writer approves of the provision that the rate-payers of Calcutta will have to vote for candidates not by papers as formerly, but by being present at the place of election.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

99. The *Bangabási*, of the 1st May, says that not satisfied with stationing a resident in Cashmere, the English have determined to station troops in the Gilghit Pass. They did not succeed in doing all this during the lifetime of the old Maharaja with whom they had a long correspondence. On his death they broke the treaty, and stationed a permanent Resident at the Cashmere Court. They again want to break the treaty and station troops at Gilghit by which they will tie Cashmere hand and foot.

BANGABASI,
May 1st, 1886.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

100. A correspondent of the *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 29th April, notices the great scarcity of drinking water in Ganti, a village in the 24-Pergunnahs. People have to bring their water from Gouripore, a village which is two miles off. There are no good roads. All this causes great inconvenience to the inhabitants.

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 29th, 1886.

URIYA PAPERS.

101. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, says that the imposition of a municipal tax on bullock-carts in the Balasore town has prevented the fuel carts of Mayurbhunj from coming regularly to the above place. This has put the residents of the Balasore town to great inconvenience, for they greatly feel the want of fuel which is one of the necessities of life.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
April 22nd, 1886.

102. The continuance of the pension of Raja Harikristo Bhunj, the deceased State Prisoner of Balasore, to his son and heir Baboo Protap Chandra Bhunj, by the Government of Madras, is approvingly spoken of by the same paper and other newspapers of Orissa.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

103. The *Utkal Dipikā*, is dissatisfied with the negligence shown by the Cuttack Municipality in the matter of preserving that portion of the bed of the Kathjori river which is very near the town, free from filth, night-soil and other matters injurious to health.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
April 24th, 1886.

UTKAL DIPIKA.
April 24th, 1886.

104. The labours of Mr. Metcalfe, the present Commissioner of Orissa and his friends, in connection with the introduction of the Countess of Dufferin's scheme into Orissa, are highly spoken of by the same paper, as also by its contemporary of the *Sebaka*. They hope that the Committee, lately appointed to give practical effect to the scheme for training native women in the art of medicine, will be able to succeed in securing the object which they have in view.

SEBAKA,
April 24th, 1886.

105. The *Sebaka* notices the proceedings of "the Bengal National League" which has been started at Calcutta, with grand political objects in view, namely, the introduction of a representative element into the Government of this country, securing the concession of representative institutions to India by all appropriate constitutional means, &c., and concludes with the following observations:—

"We hope this Association will form the Bengal Branch of the Indian National Congress that sat at Bombay in 1885. We would advise our politicians not to multiply the number of Associations, but to act always in concert and in good will."

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 8th May 1886.